

IN THE CLAIMS

1. (original) A method of laser processing for processing a laminated member where a first material and a second material are laminated and the first material is protruded from the second material, wherein; a laser beam of which wavelength has the light absorption coefficient of the first material being higher than the light absorption coefficient of the second material, is irradiated onto an boundary area between the first material and an end of the second material.

2. (original) The method of laser processing claimed in claim 1, wherein the laser beam is defocused and condensed spot of the defocused light beam is irradiated onto both the first material and the end of the second material.

3. (currently amended) The method of laser processing claimed in claim 1 ~~or 2~~, wherein the laser beam, which is a femto second laser beam, is irradiated onto a boundary area between the first material and the end of the second material.

4. (currently amended) The method of laser processing claimed in claim 1 ~~or 2~~, wherein a plurality of laser beams having a different wavelength respectively are irradiated onto a boundary area between the first material and the end of the second material.

5. (currently amended) The method of laser processing claimed in any of claims claim 1 to 4, wherein a material, which has the light absorption coefficient being higher than the light absorption coefficient of the second material, is coated over a processed portion in the first material.

6. (currently amended) The method of laser processing claimed in any of claims

claim 1 to 4, wherein a plurality of minute uneven portions are formed on the surface of a processed portion in the first material.

7. (currently amended) The method of laser processing claimed in any of claims claim 1 to 6, wherein the direction of irradiating the laser beam to the laminated member is adjustable.

8. (currently amended) The method of laser processing claimed in any of claims claim 1 to 7, wherein; an airflow blowing materials scattered by the processing toward the outside of the laminated member is supplied.

9. (currently amended) The method of laser processing claimed in any of claims claim 1 to 8, wherein the laser beam is irradiated onto the laminated member in a vacuum.

10. (currently amended) The method of laser processing claimed in any of claims claim 1 to 9, wherein the laser beam is irradiated onto the laminated member, scanning the laser by using a galvanic mirror.

11. (currently amended) The method of laser processing claimed in any of claims claim 1 to 10, wherein the laser beam is made to be branched off and the branched plurality of beams are irradiated onto the laminated member at the same time.

12. (currently amended) The method of laser processing claimed in any of claims claim 1 to 10, wherein a portion to be processed in the laminated member is shot by a camera and an image thereof is processed such that the position to be irradiated with a laser beam is determined thereby.

13. (currently amended) The method of laser processing claimed in ~~any of claims~~
claim 1 to 12, wherein the first material is a metal, and the second material is silicon.

14. (currently amended) The method of laser processing claimed in ~~any of claims~~
claim 1 to 12, wherein the first material is silicon, and the second material is a glass.

15. (currently amended) The method of laser processing claimed in ~~any of claims~~
claim 1 to 12, wherein the second material is a cavity substrate for a head of ejecting a droplet
provided with a concave portion functioning as a reservoir for a liquid material and the first
material is a multi- layered film of which layers are deposited on the bottom of the reservoir
of the cavity substrate.

16. (original) A head for ejecting a droplet comprising a reservoir for a liquid
material formed by the method claimed in claim 15.

17. (original) A method of laser processing for processing a boundary area composed
of materials having different light absorption coefficients, wherein;
a laser beam of which wavelength has the light absorption coefficient
of a second material being higher than the light absorption coefficient of a first material, is
irradiated onto the boundary area.

18. (original) A method of laser processing comprising;
a step of forming a boundary area with a first material having first light
absorption property with respect to a laser beam and a second material having second light
absorption property, which is different from the first light absorption property ; and
a step of processing one of the first material and/or the second material

by irradiating the laser beam onto the boundary area.